1	2	3
3.	Gare-IV/2	Jindal Steel and Power Limited
4.	Gare-IV/3	Jindal Steel and Power Limited
5.	Gare-IV/4	Jayswal Neco Limited
6.	Gare-IV/7	Raipur Alloys Limited
7	West of Umaria	Garuda Clays
8.	Chotia	Prakash Industries Ltd.
9.	Gidhmuri	Chattisgarh State Electricity Board
10.	Patoria	Chattisgarh State Electricity Board
11.	Tara	Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Corporation
12.	Panch bahani	Shree Radhe Industries
13.	Madanpur South	Hindustan Zinc Limited
14.	Nakia-I	Chattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Limited, a consortium of Five allocatee
15.	Nakia-II	Chattisgarh Captive Coal Mining Limited, a consortium of Five allocatee
16.	Gare-IV/6	Jindal Steel and Power Limited
17.	Gare-IV/8	Jayswal Neco. Ltd.
18.	Madanpur (North)	Sunflag Industries and others

Utilization of USO funds

2723. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than half of the money (Rs 7,000 crore out of Rs. 10,753) that telecom consumers pay for creation of rural telephony infrastructure is lying unused in Government coffers;

(b) whether the finance Ministry is to be blamed for this under-utilisation of funds as it controls the Universal Service Obligation (USO) fund collected; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to make maximum utilization of USO fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD): (a) and (b) The Universal Service Support Policy came into effect from 01-04-2002. Provisions relating to Universal Service Obligation (USO) were incorporated in Indian Telegraph Act in January, 2004. USO Levy Collections are credited into Consolidated Fund of India. Allocations to USO Fund are made through Budgetary process. Allocations made to USO Fund have been fully utilized in all the years since its inception. The year-wise amount collected/credited to Consolidated Fund of India, allocated and disbursed is as under:

Year	Funds collected and credited to Consolidated Fund of India (Rupees in Crores)	Funds allocated (Rupees in Crores)	Funds Utilized (Rupees in Crores)
2002-03	1653.60	300.00	300.00
2003-04	2143.00	200.00	200.00
2004-05	3457.73	1314.58	1314.585
2005-06	3553.29	1766.85	1766.85

(c) The following steps have been taken to make maximum utilization of USO Fund:—

(i) Providing support for operation and maintenance of existing Village Public Telephones (VPTs);

(ii) Replacement of Multi Access Radio Relay (MARR) VPTs with Landlines/Fixed Wireless Terminals (FWTs);

(iii) Provision of VPTs in time bound manner in the remaining unconnected eligible villages by November, 2007;

(iv) Provision of Rural Community Phones (RCPs) by September, 2007, in villages with population more than 2,000 and where there are no Public Call Offices (PCOs)

(v) Providing support for 91 lakh of Rural Household Direct Exchange Lines (RDELs) installed in the country prior to 01-04-2002;

(vi) Support for provision of Individual Rural Phone Connection (RDELs) on demand in 1,685 commercially unviable Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCAs);

(vii) Support for 16,43,317 RDELs installed in the eligible 1,685 SDCAs during the period 01-04-2002 to 31-03-2005;

(viii) Support for providing Shareable Infrastructure for Wireless mobile services in rural and remote areas.

Shortfall of coal from indigenous sources

2724. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortfall of coal from indigenous sources has been increasing every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any initiative to use judiciously this non-renewable indigenous source of coal in the country and to find environmentally friendly alternative source of energy in place of coal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) to (d) As per Annual Plan, 2006-07, the estimated raw coal demand of 474.18 Mt in 2006-07 is planned to be met from domestic supply of 432.39 Mt which includes domestic production of 430.10Mt and a stock draw down of 2.29 Mt from CIL sources. This leaves a gap of 41.79 Mt which will be entirely met by proposed imports of 24.19 Mt of coking coal for steel sector and 17.60;Mt of non-coking coal for power, cement and others sectors, thus leaving no demand-supply gap. Coal India has taken following steps to increase indigenous production.

i) 100 mining projects are envisaged to be undertaken during Xth Plan.

ii) improvement in equipment utilization.

iii) timely implementation of projects.

iv) all new mines being planned with mechanization